DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & Co., Propr'rs.

DAILY EDITION,	for 6 months		$25
" "	" 3 "		15
" "	" 1 "		5
TRI-WEEKLY,	" 6 "		15
" "	" 3 "		10
WEEKLY EDITION,	" 6 "		10

No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

We publish the following Communication signed "H.," on the subject of Impressments. While we think the writer has indulged in complaints against officials, of too serious a character to be stated without being accompanied by some proofs, yet it is a fact that the manner of some Impressing Agents, in the discharge of their duties, is of a character to give offence to the people, which might be avoided, and ought to be. The interest of the Government as well as the respect due to the citizens, require that these officers should exercise a proper regard for the latter, while discharging their duties to the former. The Communication has other points worthy of notice, and we publish the article, so that the complaints made may reach the attention of those competent to look into the matter.

For the Confederate.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Permit me through the columns of your paper to submit to the "powers that be," a few (as we trust) common sense remarks upon the subject of impressments. And in the outset, we distinctly disclaim being actuated by any spirit of faultfinding, for our fellow citizens will bear us out as to the truth of the assertion, that we have always yielded implicit obedience, and counseled all with whom we may have come in contact, to do the same, to any and all laws passed by Congress or the State, which had the promotion or furtherance of the cause of Southern independence in view, no matter what our private opinion might have been as to their practicability, or even antagonism of such laws to our own interest and the interest of the people. The policy of the law of impressment, to take it in the most comprehensive view imaginable, is certainly questionable, and when it is carried out rigorously, as is very frequently done by those who are entire strangers to the people, and by those who often attempt to make themselves as odious as possible in the performance of so very delicate a duty, it is positively a great curse, inasmuch as it bitterly alienates the affections of the people from the Government.

The right which the Government has to take the property of its citizens at fixed prices, or in any way save by the regular mode of taxation, can be justified on no other ground than the plea of "military necessity;" and we apprehend that then the necessity should be urgent before resort is had to this means of raising supplies. The Government should distinctly know, first, what supplies are needed. Secondly, when, where and how those supplies can be obtained with the least inconvenience to the people. For instance, it becomes necessary that Granville county shall furnish all her surplus provision for the use of the army, and it is thought that impressment is the only means of reaching it; by all means let some man who is widely known in the county for his integrity and upright conduct, his honesty and fair dealing, one in whom his neighbors trust, be appointed to execute this commission. Let such a man be invested with a sound discretion in the matter, and when he finds a man who is appropriating his surplus food to the relief of widows and orphans, wives and mothers of our thrice gallant soldiers, at a mere nominal price, pass him by, applauding the act, and take from others less humane.

The people will cheerfully yield up any thing they have to the cause of independence, if shown the necessity in a decent and gentlemanly manner, and believe that that which they yield will all be put to the proper use; but when the property of the citizen is taken by some man of whom they know nothing, and who has no knowledge of the surroundings or circumstances, and who, in many instances, are suspected (perhaps justly) of appropriating impressed property to his own use, the people become restive and hostile to the Government. They will fail to sow and plant their fields, except enough for their families; and the result is obvious.

We remarked above, that the Government should know what supplies were needed. Does it need apple brandy? if so, what for? This article is being impressed all over the country at a mere nominal sum, *artensibly* for the use of the army; but how much does any man believe ever reaches the war-worn private in the field? Not one solitary drop! That which is not sold by the impressing agents on speculation, is guzzled by A. Q. M's. and the "Surgeons in charge" and other officers, and causes the entire neglect of their duties. Is there any sense or honesty in this? The farmers are burthened by heavy taxation; of this they will not complain if they are allowed to sell their produce at market rates; but if the Government persists in taking their goods at comparatively nominal prices, while the farmer has to give enormous prices for salt, iron, leather and every other thing he purchases, he must inevitably sink under his load of taxes, or turn his attention to the raising of cotton and tobacco, to raise funds sufficient; to which extremity we trust the farmers will not be forced.

This is a subject which demands attention. The manner of impressment in some communities is unendurable, and a little prudence and common sense would make it much more bearable every where. H.

Note from Col. Thomas.

Editor Asheville News: Arrangements have been made with the War Department, and orders issued accordingly, for uniting the command of Indians and Highlanders, known as Thomas' Legion. Orders were sent to-day for Lt. Col. James R. Love to move the portion of the Legion with him to the extreme western part of North Carolina. They will be on their way home in a few days.

Orders are also given to recruit the companies in the portion of North Carolina west of the Blue Ridge and in East Tennessee, within the enemy's lines.

The command retains its Legionary formation with the privilege of forming some new companies.

So far from the President intending to surrender permanently Western North Carolina and East Tennessee to the enemy, a different policy will prevail.

All is quiet in front, and the present campaign is believed to be nearly over.

Stringent orders will be issued to protect our citizens, and prevent their being robbed and plundeerd by Confederate troops.

W. H. THOMAS.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

OLD SERIES, VOL. V. | RALEIGH, N. C. FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1864. | VOL. I—No. 269.

Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury.

The following letter, from Secretary Trenholm, in elucidation of one of the recommendations of his report, though addressed to the Committee on Finance, is of general interest:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.
RICHMOND, November 21, 1864.

HON. F. S. LYON,
Chairman Committee Ways & Means, C. S. Ho. Reps.:

SIR.—The doubts expressed as to the equality or limiting the tax in kind for the support of the currency to three articles only, have had my attentive consideration, and my convictions have not undergone any change.

Assuming the sum of notes to be redeemed at $400 000 000, and the proportion of North Carolina, for example, at one tenth or $40,000 000, the tax in kind for that State would be, in corn, 20 000,000 bushels; and it appears to me that the burthen of the tax is in no degree affected by the mode of payment. Being one tenth of the agricultural income, if paid in kind, it would take from the farmer 20 000,000 bushels of corn; and if paid in money, the value of that quantity. Consequently the State of Virginia, though not taxed in kind on the tobacco crop, if taxed one-tenth of the value in money, would sell that proportion of the crop, and paying the money into the Treasury, contribute thereby her equal share to the common burthen.

To extend the tax to all the present subjects of the tax in kind, would enlarge the sinking fund and allay the apprehensions of possible inequality; but there is something wanting besides a sinking fund; we want a measure of value also. Could we commence the immediate redemption of the notes in specie, and give to all the assurance of receiving payment on demand, the currency would rise at once to specie value. Could we enter immediately upon the redemption in corn at $1 per bushel, with the assurance of an adequate supply to meet all demands, the appreciation, I think, would be nearly as rapid, and the restoration of the value almost complete. My impressions are that it would be quite complete if the privilege of exportation could be given to the puchaser.

The uniformity of quality that belongs to this staple; its character as an article of food; its universal use; and its simplicity as an article of commerce, combine to give to a value more uniform and staple, and more extensively known in our country than that of any other commodity except gold or silver. For this reason, had the supply of corn been equal to the redemption of the notes within a reasonable time, and the immediate funding of a large proportion not been of such great importance, I would have inclined strongly to the use of corn alone. To encourage immediate funding, and secure adequate means for the early redemption of the whole, cotton and wheat were added, but it must be admitted, I think, that these additions impair, to some extent, the simplicity of the plan, and the certainty and invariability of the value of the notes. Three classes of certificates, in unequal proportions and of different value, must now be used in lieu of one certificate of uniform value. The necessity however of providing an adequate fund rendered this concession unavoidable. But to go further in this direction seems unnecessary.

If tobacco, sugar, rice, hay, hemp, &c., were introduced, the yield of each, and the ratio it bears to the others, would have to be ascertained, the comparative value to be determined, and another class of certificates for each to be issued, in the just proportion it bore to the others. This would greatly complicate the plan and seriously endanger its successful execution, and at the same time define and express with less clearness and precision the value of the notes. More I think would be lost thereby, in that part of the plan which is designed to clothe the notes with the attributes and qualify them to perform the functions of money, than would be gained by enlarging the sinking fund, which is already ample. My impressions are very strong that, this view of the subject is correct, and I hope the deliberations of the Committee may bring them to the same conclusions. Speedy legislation is of the utmost importance, and unanimity would be of great value, in inspiring confidence and securing the cooperation of the citizens and the States. The latter may contribute greatly to the success of the measure, and at the same time materially reduce the burthen of the tax.

Take the State of North Carolina as an example. Suppose her share of the debt created by the issue of Treasury notes to be $40 000 000, and this measure be not adopted, but by funding or otherwise the payment of the notes in money be provided for; in that case her citizens would have $40 000 000 to pay in specie at a future day. To raise this sum after the war would require at least 50,000 000 bushels of corn; while under the proptsed plan 20,000 000 bushels would suffice. It offers also other and greater advantages. If she can borrow $2.000.000 in specie and sterling exchange, which her banks may in a great degree supply, she may, in the ratio of 20 for 1, buy up the whole sum of $40,000,000 and reduce her indebtedness from 40 millions to 2 millions, and relieve her citizens from the tax of 20 000 000 bushels of corn. Or in other words, she may purchase 20,000,000 bushels of corn at 10 cents per bushel. It would be the interest of every State, I think, to pursue this course, whether her citizens contributed to the tax in kind set apart for the currency or not. If Virginia, for example, purchase half the certificates for which North Carolina was to provide the means of redemption, the benefit to her citizens would be precisely the same as that predicated of North Carolina. Each, upon the hypothesis stated, by the expenditure of $1 000,000 in coin would acquire $20,0 00,000 in certificates. North Carolina would thereby commute a tax in kind of 10.000,000 bushels of corn, and Virginia would levy a tax on other States of 10,000,000 bushels of corn. If the value of corn in the market were $1 a bushel, North Carolina, by laying out $1.000 000 now, would save $10 000,000; Virginia, by the same means, would make $10,000,000, and reimburse herself for a money tax of $10,000 000.

I venture respectfully to submit these reflections to the consideration of the Committee, and remain, with sentiments of great respect,

Your most ob't serv't,
G. A. TRENHOLM,
Secretary of Treasury.

CONFEDERATE STATES CONGRESS.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, December 6, 1864.

Mr. Sparrow, from the Military Committee, reported a bill to provide for the employment of free negroes and slaves to work on fortifications and perform other labors connected with the defences of the country, which was placed on the calendar and ordered to be printed.—[The bill makes all free negroes between eighteen and fifty liable to be taken to perform any labor connected with the defence of the country, and authorizes the Secretary of War to hire or impress 30,000 slaves between eighteen and forty-five, east of the Mississippi, and the commanding general of the Trans-Mississippi Department, on the west side of the Mississippi river, to hire or impress 10,000 slaves, between the same ages, to be employed at labor in the armies; the free negroes to be paid eighteen dollars per month and clothed and fed; the slaves to be clothed and fed and hire paid for them, and their value paid to their owners should they be killed in the service or be captured by, or escape to, the enemy.]

Mr. Henry from the same committee, to whom was referred House concurrent resolution proposing a joint committee of the two Houses respecting exemption of State officers from military service, reported a joint resolution requesting the Legislatures of the several States to institute an examination of the lists of their exempts and turn over to the military authorities of the Confederate States all able bodied men between eighteen and forty five, so far as can be done consistently with the due administration of the laws of the States. The resolution was considered and rejected by a vote of yeas, 6; nays, 7.

A message was received from the President, transmitting reports of the parts borne by D. H. Hill's command in the battle of Chickamauga, and of Forrest's operations in North Alabama, including the capture of Athens.

On motion, by Mr. Brown, the Senate resolved into executive session; and, the doors being opened, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House, upon a suspension of the rules, passed a resolution requesting the President to furnish information as to whether the act imposing duties upon the foreign commerce of the Confederate States had been injurious or beneficial to the interests of the Government.

On motion of Mr. Russell, of Va., the House resolved itself into secret session; and, having re opened, adjourned.

EXTRA MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR OF SOUTH CAROLINA.—Gov. Bonham submitted to the Legislature of South Carolina the following extra message, on Monday last, evidencing his concern for the safety of the Capital of that State:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Columbia, S. C., Dec. 5, 1864.

Gentlemen of the Senate and
House of Representatives:

The threatening aspect of military affairs induces me to recommend, in a Special Message, that some provision be made at once for furnishing to the Engineers, the amount of labor required to carry on and complete, at the earliest practicable moment, the works necessary for the defence of this Capital. The enemy are moving in force in the direction of Port Royal, in this State. A body of his troops from that point has lately landed on the main land, near Grahamville, and, although gallantly defeated and driven back with considerable slaughter, by Major General Gustavus W. Smith, and the troops under his command—mainly the Georgia State troops—he still occupies a position on the main land, threatening Grahamville and Coosawhatchie.

Not a moment should be lost in making the works about this place—the Capital of the State—impregnable, and I earnestly urge the adoption of some measure, either by impressment by the Governor, or by hiring, or such other as you, in your judgment may deem best, to furnish the requisite amount of labor. The existing law, defining the mode in which labor is to be obtained, does not enable the Governor to supply the monthly demand of the Commanding General of the Department.

I ask your early consideration of this subject.

M. L BONHAM.

THE DESOLATORS.—Sherman's army is proving a scourge wherever it goes. No attention is paid by his troops to his general order at the outset of his expedition. Throughout the whole line of march, the country is made desolate by pillage and fire.

A gentleman who reached Savannah from the up country yesterday, reports to the "Republican" that he crossed a Yankee telegraphic wire running through a swamp in the direction of the Savannah river. The other end reached probably to their camp above Millen. He tried hard to break it, but did not succeed, having no conveniences at hand for that purpose.

Their informant says the country in the rear of Sherman's army is literally swarming with deserters and straggles, who are either begging or pillaging at every house. He thinks an active regiment of cavalry would be able to pick up a thousand of these cut throats per day. He was a prisoner for a day and in the midst of the Yankee army. He says that many of the officers and men are disgusted with the expedition and the war, and openly expressed their desire for peace. He heard a Lieutenant say that if he had his way, he would break his sword in three pieces and go home perfectly satisfied to have the independence of the Confederacy acknowledged.

Sherman has with him from three to four hundred negro men and boys, no women or small children. These negroes have no arms and are merely marching along with the army and from time to time slipping off and going back to their homes.

The Yankee officers spoke freely of their plans, and said Sherman did not intend to risk an engagement if he could help it, as he had no ammunition to spare. They seemed content to make their way peaceably to the coast, at the most practicable point, without a fight.—*Charleston Courier.*

WOMEN'S HOPE—In early youth perhaps women said to themselves, "I shall be happy when I have a husband to love me better than all;" then when the husband was too careless, "My child will comfort me;" then through the mother's watching and toil, "My child will repay me all when it grows up." And at last, after the long journey of years has been travelled through the mother's heart is weighed down by a heavier burden, and her only hope is in heaven.

NOTICE.

A good BOOK-KEEPER, CLERK, or experienced English TEACHER can be procured by addressing JUNIUS,
Macon Depot,
dec 8-dt* Warren Co., N. C.

LOST OR STOLEN,

On the morning of the 7th, on the train from Goldsboro' to Greensboro', a black VALISE, containing clothing and valuable papers to the undersigned. If left with Mr Joseph J. Betts, of city police, the finder will be liberally rewarded by the owner.
dec 8-d2t* JOHN T. TUCKER.

MINERAL FIRE-PROOF PAINT.

WE are now prepared to supply any quantity of this Paint in powder. It is a Peroxide of Iron, and will stand the most severe tests with fire. Color deep reddish brown.
HENRY E. COLTON,
Ag't F. K. Company.
Specimens of Paint and Oil may be seen at the Store of Tucker, Andrews & Co., Raleigh.
Fayetteville, Dec. 2 eod2w

WANTED TO BUY OR HIRE FOR 1865.

A No. 1 COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, for a small family, and a BOY who has been accustomed to waiting in the house. Must come well recommended. Apply at
nov 23-dtf THIS OFFICE.

FOR SALE.

A NEGRO MAN, about 53 years old, who is a good Engineer. Apply to
CHAS. H. CUTHBERT.
Raleigh, Dec. 3-d6t*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Administrator of the estate of Joseph S. Norman, Sr., late of Halifax county, and formerly of Washington county, dec'd, at the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions held for said county, at November Term, 1864, hereby notifies all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, to present them for payment within the time limited by law for that purpose, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.
Persons indebted to said estate, will please make immediate payment.
dec 7 SWAIN S. NORMAN, Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Administrator of the estate of Joseph S. Norman, Jr., late of Halifax county, and formerly of Washington county, decead, at the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions held for said county, at Nov'r Term, 1864, hereby notifies all persons having claims against the estate of said dec'd, to present them duly authenticated for payment within the time limited by law for that purpose, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.
Persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment.
dec 7- WM. J. NORMAN, Adm'r.

EXCHANGE NOTICE—No. 13.

RICHMOND, Dec. 1, 1864.

1. All Confederate officers and men who have been delivered by the Federal authorities at any place, prior to November 25th, 1864, are hereby declared to be exchanged.
2. All officers and men of the Vicksburg capture of July 4th, 1863, who reported at any parole camp, either east or west of the Mississippi River, at any time prior to November 1st, 1864, are hereby declared to be exchanged.

RO. OULD,
dec 5-d6t Agent of Exchange.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., MILITARY ACADEMY.

The first Session of this Institution will commence the 1st of February, 1865. Applications for admission must be made prior to the 1st January, 1865; about which time the terms will be made known. Address
MAJ. WM. A. BANKS,
oct 24-w&dtf Superintendent.
Also wanted, TWO TEACHERS of military education and a STEWARD in this institution.—Address as above.

TREASURY DEPT., C. S. A.,
RICHMOND, Dec. 1 1864.
SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.

In pursuance of an act of Congress, approved November 28th, 1864, entitled "An act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to exchange coupon bonds for seven-thirty Treasury notes," holders of such notes are hereby notified, that after the payment of the annual interest due them on the first day of January, 1865, upon presentation of the same, the Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer, and Pay Depositaries—as designated at foot—will issue certificates therefor, which will entitle the holders to coupon bonds payable thirty years after the first day of January, 1865 bearing six per cent. interest from said first of January, 1865, payable on the first days of January and July in each year.
The Treasurer, Assistant Treasurers and Depositaries, will make weekly reports to the Register of the Treasurer of such certificates issued at their offices; whereupon, bonds will be sent forward in satisfaction of same. The notes will be cancelled in the usual manner, and forwarded to the First Auditor.

G. A. TRENHOLM,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Treasurer at Richmond, Va.
Assistant Treasurers at Charleston and Mobile.
Depositaries at Raleigh and Wilmington, N. Carolina.
Depositaries at Charleston and Columbia, S. Carolina.
Depositaries at Savannah and Augusta, Georgia.
Depositaries at Tallahassee, Fla., and Montgomery, Ala.
Depositaries at Columbus, Miss., and Houston and Marshall, Texas.
dec 6-3taw2m

NEW PUBLICATIONS, BY THE METHODIST PUBLISHING COMPANY, *RALEIGH, N. C.*

FIRST READER, for Southern Schools:
Price per hundred.....$30,00
" " dozen..... 4,50
" " single copy..... 50

SOUTHERN ZION'S SONGSTER, for Sabbath Schools, Social Meetings, the Camp, &c:
Price per hundred.....$60,00
" " dozen..... 9,00
" " single copy..... 1,00

BULLION'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR, Revised by Rev. Dr. CRAVEN, (in press).
We can also furnish all
MUSIC,
Published in the South.
*** Catalogues of Music and Books sent when desired. Orders solicited, and will be promptly attended to. Address
oct 27 dtf Rev. A. R. RAVEN.

WANTED,

AN OVERSEER, for the year 1865. He must be beyond the conscript age, and must come well recommended for sobriety. A wounded soldier with a discharge from the army preferred.
FABIUS J. HAYWOOD.
dec 7-dtf

HOUSES TO RENT.

I have FIVE HOUSES to rent for the year 1865. CASH, or notes with good security, required.
dec 7-dtf FABIUS J. HAYWOOD.

POST QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, C. S. A.,
Raleigh, Dec. 6th, 1864.

I WISH TO HIRE THREE (3) NO. 1 TEAMSTERS, for Capt. S. S Kirkland, A. Q. M., Hillsboro', N. C.
Six (6) Stout Laborers to bale Forage for J. J. Minetree, Ag't Q. M. Department, Raleigh, N. C.
Pay $37.50 per month, medical attendance and rations. W. E. PEIRCE, Capt. & A. Q. M.
dec 7-d6t

IRON WORKS AND MILLS FOR SALE.

WE offer our Forge and Flirst Class Mills for sale—excellent water power Mills, new. Forge newly repaired, capable of making 1,600 to 1,200 lbs. Blooms per day—reserving a small interest in the Forge. We will take Confederate money, Negroes, Cotton or Tobacco, in payment.
The property is on Tom's Creek, near the Mt. Airy road, 30 miles from Salem, in Surry county.
Address SHEEK & GILLAM,
dec 5-d6t Tom's Creek P. O.

FOR RENT, FOR 1865.

A pleasant Family Residence, in this city, situated two hundred yards east of Yarborough Hotel, in a large grove. The Residence contains five rooms; supplied with gas; an excellent kitchen and all necessary outhouses. A large garden, containing nearly an acre of land. Possession given first of January next. Apply to
nov 19-dtf J. KINSEY.
Petersburg Express copy six times and send bill to this office.

FOR SALE.

$13,500 in North Carolina State Bonds—these Bonds were issued for Western North Carolina, Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford, and Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Companies, and most of them authorized before the War.
nov 14-dtf W. H. JONES.

I SHALL HIRE OUT, FOR the ensuing year, on the 29th instant, at the Market House in Raleigh, FOURTEEN EXCELLENT NEGRO MEN, unless they are previously disposed of. Persons wishing to hire, can apply to WILL. A. BLOUNT, Sen.
dec 6-d10t

$300 REWARD.

ESCAPED from the Fortifications in Wilmington, N. C., in May or June last, my man GEO. WASHINGTON. Yellow complexion; has a small scar on his left cheek. I think he has kinky hair, twenty-two or three years old, about five feet six inches high, pleasing appearance and speech. George Washington was raised in Franklin county, N. C., by David Ingram, near Laurel Post Office.
I understand that he went off from Wilmington with some Southern soldiers to Richmond, as a free man.
I will pay the above reward of Three Hundred Dollars for his apprehension and delivery to Lt. Col. John L. Harris, 24th N. C. T., Petersburg, or to Robert Lumpkin, Richmond, or to me at Roxboro', Person county, N. C.
dec 8 d3t* JAS. HOLLOWAY.

FIVE HUNDRED HANDS WANTED.

FIVE Hundred hands wanted to work on the grading and track laying of the Chatham Railroad. The highest market price will be given and hands well taken care of.
ALSO, 100 CARPENTERS,
Also, a Portable Steam Saw Mill Wanted.
Apply to KEMP P. BATTLE,
Pres't Raleigh, N. C.,
or to J. E. ALLEN, Sup't,
Cary, N. C.
dec 6-dtf
Conservative copy till forbid.

HIDES! HIDES!!

The undersigned returns his acknowledgements for the extensive patronage he has heretofore received at the hands of the people; and earnestly solicits a continuance thereof. Owing to the high prices of oil and tallow, I am compelled to "change my base," and will in future tan all hides for one-third; which will be sold at the market price. Tanning done for indigent soldiers free of charge as heretofore, and those able to pay, can get their hides tanned at 50 cents per pound.
All persons who have hides in my yard will be informed when their leather is ready.
J. ROBT. JEFFREYS,
nov 18-tf Pacific P. O., R. & G. R. R.

ORDNANCE BUREAU,
RICHMOND, Nov. 26, 1864.

THE following named men, formerly employed by Messrs Jones, Mendenhall & Co., North Carolina, and detailed by special order 233, Conscript Office, Raleigh, N. C., Sept. 28, 1864, with orders to report to the Chief of Ordnance, Richmond, will so report forthwith, otherwise they will subject themselves to the penalties attached to disobedience of the order detailing them.

J T Leak, Sidney Crane, J H Thayer,
L. V. Brown, Alb't Armfield, Jesse Riblin,
W. Robeson, J C Kinney, Joseph Horah,
Milton Wood, J R Barton, W H Tureton,
J L Campbel, Z L Ledbetter, J M Ramsey,
S T Stack, H W Weisner.

By order of Chief of Ordnance,
dec 2-dt —— Lt. Col. & Ass't.

INSPECTION NOTICE.

In accordance with Par. I, General Orders No. 81, A. & I. G. O.—current series, all persons in 5th Congressional District between the ages of 17 and 50 years, holding certificates of permanent exemption "by reason of disability, also those assigned to light duty" will report at the following times and places for inspection:

COUNTY.	PLACE.	TIME.
Orange,	Hillsboro',	Dec. 7, 8.
Wake,	Raleigh,	" 5, 6, 7.
Franklin,	Louisburg,	" 9, 10.
Granville,	Oxford,	" 12, 13, 14.
Warren,	Warrenton,	" 16.
Nash,	Nashville,	" 19, 20.

Prompt compliance with the notice is expected, and any person or persons failing to attend, will be subject to arrest by Conscript Guard and forwarded for re-examination by Select Board at Camp Holmes.
Where the party is unable on account of sickness to attend on the days appointed, the attending physician's certificate must be presented, which must contain the exact physical condition of the party—the nature and extent of the disease or wound.
WM. M. GWYNN,
nov 30-d12t Capt. & Inspector 4th Dist.
Inspt.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at THREE DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

AUCTION SALES.

IMPORTANT SALE OF VALUABLE NEGROES AT AUCTION.

WILL be sold in front of our Sales Room, on Tuesday, 13th December,
THIRTY VALUABLE NEGROES,
consisting of men and women. Among them a good Blacksmith, and one good Shoe Maker—a number of young women, girls, boys and children; Cooks, House servants and field hands. Taking all together, the most valuable and desirable lot of Negroes that have been offered in this market.
Persons in want of valuable young servants, would do well to attend this sale, as it affords a rare opportunity to supply themselves. They are sold for no fault.
CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Com. Merchant's and Aucts.
dec 6-dtilldec 13

MACHINERY AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

On the 15th day of DECEMBER next, at the DEEP RIVER ARMOR, on COTON MILLS, ½ MILE FROM JAMESTOWN DEPOT, we will sell at Public Auction, the following articles of machinery, viz:
TURNING LATHES, DRILL PRESSES, SMOOTHING, SLABBING AND BORING MACHINES, SHAFTING, HANGERS AND PULLEYS,
of various sizes and kinds.
A large lot of BELTING, BLACKSMITH TOOLS, and about TWENTY THOUSAND POUNDS OF IRON.
The sale will be continued from day to day until the articles are all disposed of. Terms—CASH.
MENDENHALL, JONES & GARDNER.
Greensboro', Nov. 29-d12t

FOR RENT,

WILL be rented, at public auction, on the 17th inst., on the premises, a very neat House, with 6 rooms, tolerably well furnished with three acres of land attached, and located in a desirable part of the village of Chapel Hill, N. C.
CHAS. E. JOHNSON.
dec 6-dtd
Conservative copy till day, and Petersburg Express twice, and forward bills to this office.

FOR SALE.

On the 14th day of December, 1864, the perishable property belonging to the Estate of Samuel W. Branch, dec'd, late of Halifax county, consisting of ten or fifteen head of Mules and Horses, seventy-five fat Hogs, eight or ten Sows and Pigs, sixty head of Sheep, fifteen or twenty head of Cattle, five or six hundred barrels of Corn, the Fodder and Shucks from the same, one hundred bales of Cotton, Farming Utensils of every description, Household and Kitchen Furniture, will be offered at public sale at the late residence of said deceased.
The plantation on which the deceased resided, will also be rented out for the ensuing year.—Bonds with two good sureties, payable six months after the day of sale, will be required of purchasers.
JNO. R. BRANCH,
B. F. GARY, } Executors.
dec 3-dtd

SUPREME COURT REPORTS.

The Reports of Cases at Law, Argued and Determined in the Supreme Court of N. C., June Term, 1864, No. 2, Volume 1, Equity Cases, No. 1, Vol. 1; reported by P. H. Winston, Esq.
Price of No. II, $12,50; No. I, $7,50. Orders solicited from the Profession. Those who have already ordered from Mr. W. will remit payment to the subscriber. A. R. RAVEN,
Raleigh, Oct. 27, 1864.—dtf Agent.

TAX IN KIND!

The Assessors for Wake county will be in Raleigh on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of each week in November and December, for the purpose of assessing the tax in kind of Corn, Fodder, Molasses, Sugar, Peas, Beans, Ground Peas, &c.
We want every good citizen to give in for the Soldiers' wives, ladies and infirm persons of their neighborhods.
Those who have not listed their Wheat, Oats, Rye, Hay and Wool, can also list at the above times.
F. G. FOSTER,
NATHAN IVEY, } Assessors.
nov 19-dtw&wtd
Standard, Daily Conservative and Daily Progress copy and send bill to Assessors for approval.

WANTED.

OFFICE OF CHIEF Q. M.,
Raleigh, 6th Dec. 1864.

I NEED GOOD SHOE-MAKERS.—All Surgeons of Examining Boards, who may find such experts unfit for duty in the field, are requested to order the parties to report to me for duty in Government Shops.
W. W. PEIRCE,
dec 7-d3t Maj. & Q. M.
Salisbury Watchman, Greensboro' Citizen, Conservative, Progress and Standard copy 3 times.

NOTICE.

Our Senior Partner, who will sojourn in Raleigh for several weeks, will buy and sell Coin and Bullion, Bank Notes of this State, and Treasury Notes of Virginia and North Carolina, and Exchange on England and the principal cities of the Southern Confederacy. Also, State and Railroad Bonds and Coupons of the same, separately.
He may be found at the Book-store of Mr. H. D. Turner, corner of Fayetteville and Newbern streets. Persons visiting the city on business, are invited to call on him.
THOS. BRANCH & SON,
of Petersburg.
Raleigh, Dec. 2, 1864.—d2w
State Journal, Fayetteville Observer, Charlotte Bulletin and Greensboro' Citizen copy dailies six times, others 2 weeks, and send bills to this office.

THE BINGHAM SCHOOL.

A MILITARY AND CLASSICAL FINISHING ACADEMY.

The next session will begin at Mebaneville on the N. C. R. R., Feb. 1st, 1865. While the old course has been retained, extensive additions have been made, with a view to making good soldiers as well as good scholars.
Address COL. WM. BINGHAM,
Superintendent.
nov. 21-d6t. Oaks, N. C.

HILLSBORO', N. C., MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE SEVENTH ACADEMIC YEAR of this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1st, 1865.
Applications for appointments must be timed prior to 15th December 1864, about which most the terms will be made known. Address
MAJ. WM. M. GORDON,
oct 1-d4m Superintendent.

MRS. MILLER continues to accommodate Boarders, by the day, week or month.

Daily Confederate.

D. K. McRAE, | A. M. GORMAN
EDITORS.

☞ All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & CO. ☜

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1864.

We deemed it our duty on yesterday, to raise the question of Mr. Phillips' right to a seat in the House of Commons, because we are unwilling to see a certain class of politicians undertake the championship of Constitutions, and affect the "holy horrors" at imaginary breaches of constitutional law, when they themselves kick and spit upon the Constitution to suit their convenience. Mr. Phillips was appointed by the last Legislature to be Commissioner to settle and audit the Accounts of the State connected with foreign importations. He has accepted this appointment, fills this "place of trust," and will receive pay for his service—the amount probably to be passed on by this Legislature—which will make it a "place of profit;" and inasmuch as the Constitution of the State says that "no one who holds any office or place of trust or profit under the authority of the State, shall be elligible to a seat in the Legislature." Now if there be force in language—if there be a natural meaning of words—then Mr. Phillips is within the prohibition of this clause, and his seat in the Legislature is properly vacant. He is ineligible to occupy it, for he fills "a place of trust and profit," derived *directly* "under the authority of the State."

Having shown how little right Mr. Phillips has to sit in judgement upon others whom he is pleased to charge with breaking of the Constitution, we proceed to notice the subject matter of his complaints Mr. Phillips was the author of certain Preamble and Resolutions which came up as the order of the day on Tuesday. The preamble having recited that "the expenses of the war should be borne in due proportion to the property of the citizens, and that it is unjust and unconstitutional for the Confederate Government to appropriate the property of private citizens without just compensation to owners," the resolutions declare a protest against the power of impressing private property at "certain nominal rates arbitrarily established and known as schedule prices."

The first sentence in the preamble, while perhaps strictly true, as an abstract theory, is wholly impossible of practice. In a war of invasion, there is no method of so distributing the burdens of expenses as to fasten every citizen with a due proportion according to property. This distribution cannot be approached, even. Who will pretend that the burdens of this war's expenses have been borne, in proportion to their property, by Mr. Phillips and his constituents, as by those people in Eastern North Carolina, whose proximity to the danger have laid them under calls which have not applied to communities remote from the enemy's occupation or line of march? In devastated Virginia, the burdens in demand on the labor, on the provisions, on the very soil itself, have been frequent and severe; where again and again, mills, grain, cattle, stock, horses and negroes have been taken; where the necessities of the army have rendered necessary the use of the fencing which surround the farms, and the timber by which more are to be constructed, until whole forests have disappeared without so much as the leave of the owner, and the land cut up into intrenchments, and heaped into fortifications. These are parts of the burdens entailed by the emergencies of the war, which human wisdom nor power can distribute in proportion.

The remaining clauses, especially the last of the preamble, has a like plausibility—perhaps true in itself, but wholly unfounded, as a cause of the complaint cited in the resolution. *Just* compensation does not mean *full compensation*; and Mr. Phillips can no where find any government entering the ring with speculators, when the national emergencies press home the necessity of securing out of its citizens means for carrying on war. What would be measures of *just compensation* the Government attempts to ascertain. Citizens of skill and integrity, recommended as such, are detailed for the purpose of arranging a general schedule, by which articles are classified, and as near an approximation to "just compensation" is laid, as the honesty and capacity of citizens can effect. And in order to make the effort more effectual, the schedules are changed within limited times, so as to meet the variations in values, and appeals are allowed to a final umpire.

Now which is more *just* to Government or people, to pay on a class of impressed articles the ascertained value of such class for the period of September and October, or have the impressing officers paying the prices charged in the country? It is easy to perceive that the door of corruption would be opened wide by this arrangement. To each man the impressing officers would either be bound to give his price, or lose the article, and he might give any price that the owner and he should agree on, and to some more exorbitant prices than others. This mode would place the Government in the power of the impressing officer.

We do not understand Mr. Phillips to question the right of Congress to pass impressment laws. Indeed he admits this right, for he calls it taxation—which we think is a great error. The right to impress the property of the citizen stands upon a totally different ground from the governamental right to tax; and as we have shown in the very demonstration which we have made, to wit, that taxation is required to be uniform but impressment cannot be.

Nor is it true, as Mr. Phillips states in his resolutions, that the Government impresses private property at nominal rates. Horses and mules at seven hundred dollars, though they might be bought and sold in open market for $2,100, is not a nominal payment. Seven hundred dollars will be considered by all reasonable men as quite a fair valuation when it was made. It would have been gratifying to those disposed to learn some practical suggestions on this subject, to have heard such from Mr. Phillips. But he who looks through Mr. Phillips' remarks, as reported, will look in vain for any proposition of relief. He no where suggests a better mode than that pursued by the Government. He is obliged to recognize not only the right of the Government to impress, but also the necessity of impressment. Now, if he does not like the plan of arranging schedule prices, why did not he give the public the benefit of some plan recommended by himself? He does nothing of the sort. He does not even assail the agents who every body admits frequently do wrong and injustice; but he charges the Government with endorsing their acts—that "their conduct is deliberate"—and he contents himself with heaping opprobrium upon the Government which he accuses of having "deliberately robbed its citizens."—When a man thus feelingly stigmatizes his own Government, in a matter about which he either cannot or does not choose to offer a remedy, it is evident that he "does not love the Government"—and that he aims rather to put *it* in the wrong, than to assist it to do right.

Legislative Summary.

The long agony terminated yesterday by the election of Hon. THOS. S. ASHE, Confederate States Senator, and of C. K. THOMAS, Esq., chief clerk of the Senate, as Secretary of State.

In the *Senate*, little of interest occurred beyond the voting, which is given in full in our reports of that body.

In the *House*, bills to allow bounty to North Carolinans in the C. S. Naval service, and to incorporate the *Confederate* Joint Stock Publishing Company, the Linville Iron and Steel Company, and the Cranbery Iron Works passed, and the debate on the *habeas corpus* resolutions continued, Mr. Carter speaking. Mr. J. H. Headen has the floor for to-day.

The Senatorship.

We have great gratification in announcing the election of Hon. THOMAS S. ASHE, of Anson, to the Confederate States Senate, for the term of six years from February 22nd, 1866, when the term of Mr. Dortch will expire.—We preferred, of course, the re-election of Mr. Dortch, but that was impossible. In his place it was the desire of the Confederates to put a sound, practical, patriotic gentleman.—Mr. Gilmer had made himself obnoxious since the present session of Congress, by his narrow and restricted partizan votes. Appearing in the small squad of malcontents who oppose the administration, he could not any longer hope to retain the confidence of the "Patriots and property Holders" of North Carolina.—He has "sold his birthright for a mess of pottage."

The election of Mr. Ashe is the triumph of *true conservatism* and true patriotism; and it is especially the triumph of no partyism.—Gov. Vance was distinctly understood to favor Mr. Gilmer, and the "straitest sect" pushed Judge Reade with untiring ardor, and managed to secure no small fusion from the "crookeds," who are gradually straitening themselves in a strait. Both have been defeated, and a gentleman of sterling worth, ability and loyal devotion to the cause has been selected, in whose keeping the honor of North Carolina is safe.

Secretary of State.

Mr. Thomas, the present Chief Clerk of the Senate, was on yesterday elected Secretary of State—beating Col. Farribault, of this county, one vote. The Colonel made an excellent run, and would have been elected but, we regret to say it, for the defection of one or two Confederate votes, and for the absence of others.

Mr. Thomas however is a vast improvement on Col. Russ, who was a bold and defiant opponent of Gov. Vance, whom he furiously assailed, and an open and faithful supporter of Mr. Holden. Col. Russ was not only "of the straitest sect," but he was a chief priest of that persuasion. Mr. Thomas, on the contrary, is of that strategic school of politics called now "crooked," who do not wholly ignore the "straitest sect," but concur with Mr. Holden in many things, and are happy to have the support of his friends, without ever intending to return the compliment. In his election, the Confederates have gained an advantage by comparison. He is one of those of whom we may say politically—"we are thankful for small favors."

The Charleston papers state that Col. Hatch, of the Confederate Exchange Bureau, and Col. Mulford, the Federal Exchange Agent, held a meeting in Charleston harbor on Sunday, and concluded satisfactory arrangements for the exchange of prisoners. Under the arrangement made with Col. Mulford, there will be no shelling of the city during the stay of the Exchange Commissioners, which will probably be from two to three weeks. Col. Hatch has already turned over to Col. Mulford, at Savannah, 5,500 prisoners, and will exchange about 5,000 more at this point.

FROM EASTERN CAROLINA.—The *Conservative* has learned that the enemy, some three hundred strong, landed from their gunboats in Chowan river, on Sunday last, and proceeded to Murfreesboro', in Hertford county, where they destroyed all of our Commissary stores, and carried off a number of horses and mules.

A Word of Advice to the "Gentleman from Orange."

Mr. Phillips applies the term *"robbery"* to the act of the Government in impressing horses and mules in Orange county, and only allowing therefor the "schedule prices;" and he is much praised for the "moral courage" of so bold a denunciation. That it requires some courage to occupy Mr. Phillips' position on this question, under the circumstances, we admit, for Mr. Phillips does not charge the *agents* with *robbery*, or for any violation of authority, but he fixes the accusation on the Government.

Very well. We can tell Mr. Phillips how to relieve his constituents, better than by all the display possible by legislative resolutions. He is a lawyer: let him present one of these *agents* to the Grand Jury of Orange county for robbery, in the act he alleges He may possibly get his bill through; we would then suggest that the Legislature provide a special court of "Oyer and Terminer" to try the indictment; let Judge Reade, or any other upright and sensible Judge in North Carolina, be assigned to hold the term, and let Mr. Phillips be retained for the State; (this would be only one more *"place of trust and profit,"*) and let us have the verdict under the charge of his Honor. We (the Senior) pledge Mr. Phillips, that if the Agent be convicted of robbery, *we* will bear the punishment, whatever it may be. Is there a sensible man in North Carolina who believes a conviction would ensue? We challenge Mr. Phillips (with all respect) to answer as a lawyer, if he believes he could conscientiously ask a verdict?

Let him answer in the House of Commons.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, Dec. 8, 1864.

After the reading of the journal, it was announced that C. K. Thomas, Esq. was in nomination for the office of Secretary of State.

Mr. Odom presented a memorial of the fifteenth battalion of State troops, praying that they be not turned over to the Confederate military authorities, and asked its reference to the Military Committee. So referred.

Several private bills were variously acted on, and the hour of eleven having arrived, the special order therefor, the election of a C. S. Senator was proceeded to, but with no result, Mr. Reade receiving 71 votes out of 162 cast, Mr. Ashe 62, Mr. Gilmer 16, Mr. Smith 12, and Mr. Outlaw 1.

The election of Secretary of State was then proceeded to, with the following result of the joint ballot: 156 votes were cast; Mr. Thomas receiving of these 80, Mr. Faribault 74, Mr. Bain 1, and Mr. Ray 1. Mr. Thomas was therefore declared elected. The Senate vote in this election was as follows:

For Mr. Thomas—Messrs. Adams, Arendell, Bagley, Berry, Blount, Crump, Dick, Horton, Jones, Lassiter, Leitch, Lindsay, Mann, March, Matthews, Odom, Patton, Sanders, Smith, Snead, Warren, Whitford and Wynne—23.

For Mr. Farribault—Mr. Speaker, and Messrs. Aycock, Bryson, Courts, Ellis, Grier, Hall, Harris, Kirby, Long, McCorckle, McEachern, Miller, Patterson, Pitchford, Powell, Speight, Taylor, Ward, Wiggins, and Wright—21.

For Mr. Ray—Mr. Straughan—1.

On motion, a message was sent the House proposing to go forthwith into an election for a Confederate States Senator, and that body concurring, the Senate proceeded to vote as follows:

For Hon. T. S. Ashe—Mr. Speaker and Messrs. Aycock, Bryson, Courts, Crump, Ellis, Grier, Hall, Harris, Kirby, Leitch, Lindsay, McCorckle, McEachern, Miller, Patton, Pitchford, Powell, Smith, Speight, Straughan, Taylor, Ward, Whitford, Wiggins, Wright, Wynne—27.

For Hon. E. G. READE—Messrs. Adams, Arendell, Bagley, Berry, Blount, Dick, Jones, Lassiter, Long, Mann, Matthews, Odom, Pool, Sanders, Snead, Warren, Winstead—17.

For Hon. JNO. A. GILMER—Messrs. Horton, March, and Patterson—3.

Hon. T. S. Ashe having a majority on joint vote, was elected, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Leave of absence was granted to Messrs. Baxter, Russ and Johnson, respectively.

Bills to punish house breaking in the day time, to incorporate Wm. R. Davie Lodge, No. 37, of Free and Accepted Masons, and to reclaim swamp lands, were introduced, and there being no further new business before the House, the unfinished business of yesterday—the bill to extend the time for perfecting titles to lands already entered—was taken up, but failed to pass its second reading by 23 in the affirmative to 34 in the negative.

Resolutions in favor of Powell, Low & Co., and bills to repeal the prohibition on fish traps in the Big Swamp, to incorporate the *Confederate* Joint Stock Company, to allow bounty to citizens of North Carolina in the C. S Naval service, to incorporate the Linville Iron and Steel Company, to incorporate the Cranberry Iron Works, and for the relief of Hugh B. Guthrie, were severally read a third time and passed.

A bill to appropriate $150,00 for the support of the N C. Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind, during the year 1865, was taken up and referred to the Committee on Finance. Bill to simplify the Revenue laws was read a second time, and bill to allow Wm. Stewart, a free negro, to enslave himself, referred.

The hour for the consideration of the special order, the *habeas corpus* resolutions, having arrived,

Mr. Carter of Beaufort, proceeded to address the House thereon, arguing that another suspension of the privilege of the *habeas corpus* would be equivalent, when taken in conjunction with the present conscription laws, to the destruction of the last vestige of freedom in this country; declaring that he was utterly oppesed to such a concentration of power in the hand of any one man, and asserting that the State would not submit to it again, and, lest it might be deemed that prior resolutions and protests were mere declamation, a warning should be given in time of the probable effects of a persistence in such a course. Had the press of the country, the speaker continued, been worthy of the cause, had the Congress been like the old Congress, or had a capable man been at the head of affairs, many disasters and wrongs brought about by this suspension, would not have occurred. Under former suspensions of this writ, martyrs had perished in the dungeons of the Confederacy, whose fate was enough to call down upon our cause the disapprobation of Heaven. One such instance he could give. It was that of a wrong committed on a venerable citizen of North Carolina, which came under his personal observation, when on a military court in Northern Virgina. The old man, whose head was silvered by over fifty winters, and whose strength would not permit him to walk five miles, was accused by his officer, a light-hearted, thoughtless boy, of desertion. The charge was made, as the officer had been told to make it, and proof adduced that the old man, who had received a furlough for thirty days, had not returned for two years, though notified through the post office, and had only been brought back at last when arrested by the Home Guard in North Carolina. In response to these charges the old man produced certified copies of a writ of *habeas corpus*, by one of the highest Judges in North Carolina, issued in his behalf, a judgment by the Chief Justice that he was not subject to military duty, of the jailer's certificate of his imprisonment for months, and of a statement by the officer arresting him under the conscript act, wherein was set forth the reluctance with which that arrest was made, still with all this in his favor of an old man unfit for service, this venerable volunteer, whose ability did not accord with his desire to serve the cause, was, under a suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, a second time arrested, a second time sent to a conscript camp, and a second time sent to the ranks of the army. Some cause for this might be found in a letter from his nephew, a Lieut.-Colonel, in which he says—"You have been again after that piece of land; you cannot have it; and if you persist in trying to get it, I will have you arrested and kept in the guard house till you die."

At the conclusion of this portion of his speech, Mr. C. gave way to the special order for 12 M.—the election for Secretary of State, which being held, resulted in the election of C R. Thomas Esq. the vote being as follows:

FOR MR. THOMAS—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Allison Alford, Amis, Asheworth, Banks, Best, Blair, Bond, of Bertie, Bond, of Gates, Caldwell, Calloway, Carson, of Alexander, Carter, Clapp, Cowles, Craige, Duke, Flynt, Fowle, Gibbs, Grissom, Hadley, Hanes, Harrington, Headen, J. H., Henry, Holton, Horton, of Watauga, Horton, of Wilkes, Isbell, Jordan, Joyner Lowe, Lyle, Mann, McCormick, McGehee, McMillan, Morisey, Murrill, Patterson, Perkins Phillips, Pool, Riddick, Rogers, Russel, Sharpe, Shober, Simmons, Smith, of Johnston, Stipe, Waugh, Wheeler—55.

FOR MR. FARIBAULT—Allston, Baxter, Beam, Benbury, Boyd, Brown, of Madison, Brown, of Mecklenbur, Bryan, Cabo, Carson, of Rutherford, Cobb, Costner, Crawford, of Rowan, Crawford, of Wayne, Cunningham, Dargan, Davis, of Halifax, Davis, of Franklin, Enloe, Erwin, Faison, Farmer, Gaskins, Gidney, Grier, Gudger, Harris, Hassell, Hawes, Headen, W. J., Herbert, Judkins, Lane, Lewis, Little, Love, McAden, McLean, Murphy, Outterbridge, Patton, Peace, Powell, Reinhardt, Russ, Shepherd, Shipp, Smith, of Cabarrus, Smith, of Duplin, Stancill, Strong, Vann, Wooten—53.

Scattering—3.

The election being over Mr. Carter resumed by saying,

It might be said this was an extreme case he had mentioned, but it was at least a result of violated principles and such a case as that one whereby Voltaire broke down a religious establishment in France. Were this privilege then to be again illegally suspended, it would do more to bring about commotions at home than anything before. If gentlemen enough could not be found on that floor or on the floor of Congress to protest against this illegal suspension, then we were at that point where one would be justified by the law of nature in starting a new revolution. (*Stifled applause.*)

Mr. J. H. Headen of Chatham, then proceeded to address the House in opposition to the views presented from Beaufort, but gave way at 1 p. m. to the special order for that hour—the election of a Confederates States Senator which resulted as follows:

FOR MR ASHE—Messrs Allston, Austin, Beam, Baxter, Benbury, Boyd, Brown of Madison, Brown of Mecklenburg, Bryan, Cabo, Carson of Rutherford, Cobb, Costner, Crawford of Rowan, Crawford of Wayne, Dargan, Davis of Halifax, Davis of Franklin, Enloe, Erwin, Faison, Farmer, Gaskins, Gidney, Grier, Grissom, Harris, Hassell, Hawes, Headen, W. J., Joyner, Judkins, Lane, Latham, Lewis, Little, Love, McLean, Murphy, Outterbridge, Patton, Polk, Powell, Reinhardt, Russ, Shepherd, Shipp, Smith of Cabarrus, Smith of Duplin, Stancill, Strong, Vann, Wooten—53.

FOR MR. READE—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Allison, Alford, Amis, Asheworth, Banks, Best, Blair, Bond of Bertie, Caldwell, Calloway, Carson of Alexander, Carter, Clapp, Cowles, Craige, Cunningham, Flynt, Fowle, Gibbs, Hadley, Hanes, Harrington, Harrison, Headen, J. H., Henry, Herbert, Holton, Horton of Watauga, Horton of Wilkes, Isbell, Jordan, Lyle, Mann, McAden, McCormick, McGehee, McMillan, Morisey, Murrill, Patterson, Peace, Perkins, Phillips, Riddick, Rogers, Russell, Sharpe, Simmons, Smith of Johnston, Stipe, Waugh, Wheeler—53.

For Mr. Smith—Messrs. Bond of Gates, Duke Lowe and Pool—4.

For Mr. Gilmer—Mr. Shober—1.

Mr. Ashe, was on joint ballot elected and the House adjourned.

FROM NORTH ALABAMA.

TUSCUMBIA, Nov. 29.—Pulaski, Athens, Decatur and Huntsville have been evacuated by the enemy. The following official dispatch from Lieut. Col. Winder, commanding 40th Alabama Cavalry, Gen. Roddy's command, just received:

DECATUR, Nov. 28, 6 P. M.

To Brig. Gen. Roddy:

I have just returned from Huntsville. The enemy evacuated last night. I entered town immediately with a Lieut. and two men at daylight. Scouted two miles each side of town, found no enemy and returned; had just arrived when a train loaded with negro soldiers came in from direction of Stevenson, after negro women and children.

I, with one man attacked the engineer with pistols, and frightened him so that he ran the engine off the track. I pretended I had a regiment near by, and caused the negro troops to stampede. I had the engine put on the track and with twenty-five cars brought to Decatur, am now putting my regiment on it to go to the assistance of Col. Russell, who has the road cut above Brownsboro, and nine trains loaded with ordnance and quartermaster's stores cut off and guarded by 200 troops. Col. Russell says they have destroyed two trains and it pressed, will destroy the remainder.

W. T. WINDER,
Lt. Col. Com'dg 40th Ala. Cavalry.

FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

It is reported that General Breckinridge is making a "flank movement" which will enable him to co-operate with General Hood, and compel Burbridge to revise his his plans of defence.

We learn from a private source that the victory at Grahamsville, S. C., reported in our telegraphic columns yesterday morning, was achieved by the gallant Gen. L. S. Baker, of this State.—*Conservative.*

The War News.

FROM GEORGIA.

From the Augusta papers of the 6th, we extract the following:

Owing to the state of the atmosphere, the detonation of cannon was distinctly heard on Sunday morning, in the direction of Waynesboro'. We have it in our power to present a brief, but authentic explanation of these warlike resonances.

Pursuant to instructions, Gen Wheeler concentrated his cavalry force, and, at midnight on Saturday, fell upon the enemy's rear with a vim. The Yankee horsemen were precipitately driven back upon their infantry support. After harrassing the infantry for some time, Wheeler retired to his former position.

At daylight on Sunday morning, Kilpatrick's cavalry, assisted by the 14th corps, advanced upon our cavalry. We were stationed behind temporary breastworks and prepared to meet the onset. Every charge of the enemy was repulsed by fire and counter charges. Finally, despairing to carry our works by storm, notwithstanding their vastly superior numbers, the Yankees enveloped our flanks and made a retreat necessary. This retirement was accomplished in extellent order.

Having relieved their rear of a terrible incubus, the Yankees abandoned any further demonstrations, and continued their march.

Our loss was between 70 and 80 men. The enemy's loss is reported officially as "very heavy." Among the casualties on our side, we are pained to announce the severe wounding of Col. Gaines, acting Brigadier.—One of the Yankee officers was captured in a hand-to-hand encounter, and Kilpatrick himself was wounded.

Our officers and men behaved with the most distinguished gallantry, and, considering the disparity of force, achieved most brilliant results in retarding the march of the hostile columns and filling them with a well grounded apprehension.

At last accounts, the indefatigable Wheeler had collected his command and was again hacking away at the rear guard.—*Augusta Constitutionalist, 6th.*

Gentlemen from below state that the enemy advanced towards Waynesboro' on Sunday from below with both a cavalry and infantry force, and succeeded in driving Wheeler back some distance. It is thought that this movement was made by Sherman in order to protect his flank; or perhaps to protect the ferries on the river in case he does not succeed in capturing Savannah.

It is also stated that Sherman has divided his forces—two corps being on the other side of the Ogechee. Both bodies at the last accounts were moving in the direction of Savannah. This movement on the part of Sherman will give him an opportunity to retreat towards Brunswick in case his Savannah movement is not successful.—*Augusta Chronicle, 6th.*

FROM THE COAST.

Passengers by the Savannah train Monday afternoon report all quiet in the neighborhood of Pocotaligo. Another report stated that the enemy were advancing their main column on Coosawhatchie. It was also reported that the enemy had captured two guns on Hooper Creek Sunday. Nothing definite, however, was obtained.—*Charleston Courier, 6th.*

We have received no definite intelligence of any further fighting on the coast. We hear, that the enemy is quite active in that quarter. His main demonstration will probably be next made against Coosawhatchie, while, by feints at Pocotaligo and Grahamville, he will endeavor to divide our forces and distract the attention of our officers.—*Mercury 6th.*

From the following telegram to the Governor of South Carolina from Gen. Bragg, it will be seen that the enemy is moving rapidly in the direction of Savannah, possibly to cross into South Carolina.

AUGUSTA, Dec. 5, 1864.

To Governor M. L. Bonham:

About midnight, on the 3d, Wheeler's Cavalry attacked the enemy on the Savannah Railroad, a few miles below Waynesboro.—Following up their defeated cavalry he came upon a heavy force of infantry tearing up the railroad—at daylight a very heavy force of cavalry, infantry, and artillery, before which he retired, fighting, to Brier Creek, inflicting a heavy loss on the enemy. This morning it is ascertained they have moved rapidly towards Savannah, our cavalry pressing their rear. All our available means should be concentrated at Savannah and Grahamville, and the people of the country should tear up and blockade all roads leading across the Savannah River below the mouth of Brier Creek.

(Signed) BRAXTON BRAGG.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of Wednesday, has the following concerning Sherman's campaign:

Official dispatches received from Georgia give the particulars of a fight between Wheeler's cavalry and the enemy, which took place last Saturday, in the neighborhood of Waynesboro', between Millen and Augusta, and about twenty miles north of the former place. Wheeler attacked Kilpatrick's cavalry on Saturday evening and drove them back upon their infantry, and about midnight made an attaek upon the Yankee infantry. The next morning, Kilpatrick with his cavalry and the 14th corps of Yankee infantry, attacked Wheeler, who had thrown no breastworks, but were repulsed with heavy loss. Kilpatrick was reported to have been wounded.—Wheeler was subsequently, however, obliged to fall back, the enemy being very superior in numbers and threatening to flank him. The enemy then turned about and proceeded in the direction of Millen.

General Wheeler, since the setting out of Sherman's expedition, has displayed distinguished ability and gallantry. He is a brave and accomplished officer, fully up to his profession in every respect except in the matter of raids, in the conduct of which it must be admitted he has not been very successful. During this campaign he has hung upon Sherman's rear, cutting off stragglers, and hovering on his flanks, driving in foraging parties, while one portion of his command preceded the enemy, destroying bridges and ferries and obstructing roads. In addition to this, he has three or four times beaten superior forces of the enemy's cavalry in battle. He and his men have been constantly in the saddle for now nearly a month.

FROM MISSISSIPPI.

CLINTON, Dec. 2.—The enemy have passed from Clinton twenty miles west of Pearl river, and are moving east in close column. They are variously estimated at from 5,000 to 20,000, with eighteen pieces of artillery and seventy-five wagons.

Yesterday, Lieut. Bonner, with sixteen men, killed two and captured fourteen Yankees below Baton Rouge, with their horses and equipments.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

From Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, Dec. 7.—A heavy force of the enemy, comprising infantry, artillery and some cavalry, left our front last night and are reported to-day moving down Jerusalem Plank road, twenty miles from town—supposed to be a raiding party; but their destination unknown. Otherwise all quiet.

FROM RICHMOND.

The Dispatch of the 7th, says:

Notwithstanding that by many it was expected that Grant would make some offensive movement yesterday the day passed without any event of importance. Exchanges of papers took place as usual on the north side, [though none were of a later date than those already received) from which fact it would appear that the tacit truce heretofore existing between the pickets has not been broken by the presence of Butler's negroes.

We stated yesterday that Grant had been reinforced by the Sixth corps from Sheridan's army. From the number of transports, loaded with troops, that have been passing down the Potomac during the last four days, it is probable that the Eighth corps is also moving to James river. We think it quite certain that Grant is mustering forces for the long talked-of grand attack upon the Richmond lines. His concentration for this purpose will not occupy him long; and if the fine weather of the last few days continues, he may bring on a battle this week.

We have just returned from a three weeks trip into Tennessee.

Would have kept the readers of the News posted in the progress of affairs over there, but no means of communication, visible or invisible existed, and we had to await our own return to bear testimony, if any were needed, to the gallantry of North Carolina's sons, as displayed in the late campaign. As our readers already know, Gen. Breckenridge drove the enemy from Bull's Gap to Strawberry Plains, a distance of nearly forty miles, capturing about 700 prisoners, a large number of wagons and teams, ambulances, and immense supplies of every description. Among other things, the boys got a good supply of sugar and coffee.

Our forces now hold all of East Tennessee above Strawberry Plains, and we shall not be surprised if they hold a right smart slice of it below that point before many days. *News Verrons.*

Gen. Breckenridge's command, consisting of Vaughn's and Duke's Brigades and Col. Palmer's command, all behaved splendidly, and elicited the highest praise of their officers. Col. Palmer and his "Tar Heels" stand A No. 1, in the estimation of all loyal Tennesseans. Their gallant bearing and orderly deportment in the late campaign, were subject matters of praise on every tongue.—*Asheville News.*

WILMINGTON, CHARLOTTE AND RUTHERFORD RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company was held in Lincolnton, on Wednesday, 30th ultimo.

The meeting was organized by calling James M. Hutchison, of Mecklenburg, to the chair, and appointing V. A. McBee, of Lincolnton, and James J. McCallum, of Richmond Secretaries

Although the attendance was thin, the majority of the stock was represented, and the usual business transacted.

R. H. Cowan, of Wilmington, was re-elected President, and the former Board of Directors, for the most part, continued.

A resolution was passed, tendering the thanks of the stockholders to His Excellency, Gov. Vance, for his zealous efforts in behalf of the interest of the company.

The metting adjourned to meet in Elizabethtown, Bladen co., in Oct. 1865.—*Charlotte Bulletin.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL AGENT will leave this Office for the Army of Northern Virginia on the 18th inst., for the purpose of conveying such supplies as may be contributed to our soldiers as a Christmas offering by their friends at home.

EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon General N. C.

Raleigh, Dec. 9-d6t

LOST!

THE gentleman who found a BLANK BOOK, containing sundry papers, at the Depot in Raleigh, on Friday night, the 2d inst., will confer a great favor by addressing me a note at Yadkinville, N. C.

dec 9-d3t* DAVID H. RAY.

Conservative copy one time.

JUST RECEIVED,

A Consignment of Forty KEGS NAILS—also, on hand, Six Cases Pure Catawba WINE.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
dec 9-1t Com. Merch'ts and Aucts.

FOR RENT.

THE large and pleasantly situated dwelling House, in the Western Ward, at present occupied by J. D. Pullen; also, the dwelling occupied by E. A. Whitaker, and the Coach Shops, near the said houses.

This property will be rented for the ensuing year, at public auction, on Thursday, 22d instant, at the store of Messrs. Creech & Litchford.

Possession given January 1st, 1865.

Raleigh, Dec. 9-eod7t

Negroes Wanted at Pettigrew Hospital.

WANTED,

FOR the ensuing year, FIFTY or SIXTY NEGROES, men and women, as Nurses, Cooks and Laundresses. The women must not be encumbered with children.

Good rations and comfortable quarters will be furnished and the highest price given allowed by Government. Apply to

H. M. PETTIT,
Hospital Steward,
dec 9-3tawtdec 25 Pettigrew Hospital.

$1,000 REWARD.

STOLEN,

FROM my Office, on the night of the 18th November, ult., my BOOK OF ACCOUNTS—settled and unsettled, for the years '63 and '64. It is a large Ledger and contains all the charges for my professional labors during the above-mentioned period of time. It cannot, under any circumstances, be of service to another save for its leather cover and remaining blank leaves, while it is of incalculable value to me.

I will give One Thousand Dollars reward for the recovery of it, and no questions asked.

CHAS. E. JOHNSON.